

Appln. No. 10/840,039

Attorney Docket No. 10541-1998

RECEIVED
CENTRAL FAX CENTER

MAY 05 2008

II. Remarks

Reconsideration and re-examination of this application in view of the above amendments and the following remarks is herein respectfully requested.

After entering this Amendment, claims 1, 3-15, 17-28, and 30-41 remain pending. Claims 2, 16, and 29 have been cancelled.

Applicant would like to thank the examiner for the interview of April 7, 2008, where applicant discussed the examiner's interpretation of Masami and the claims as provided in the amendments provided herewith.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. §102

Claims 1-41 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Japanese Patent No. 2001-312249 to Masami (Masami).

Independent claims 1, 15, and 28 recite that the controller is configured to decrease the display luminance as the temperature of the display increases through a first temperature range until the temperature reaches an upper temperature threshold. As such, the claim excludes the scenario described by the examiner where ambient temperature continues to increase after the threshold has been reached and the luminance has been instructed to decrease.

As discussed in the previous reply, Masami does not decrease the display luminance as the temperature of the display increases through a first temperature range. Masami teaches two modes (1) Full power (2) Reduce power at a fixed rate with respect to time. Neither mode teaches decreasing luminance as a function of an increasing temperature through a temperature range. Clearly the first mode, where the full power is supplied to the display, does not teach decreasing luminance

Appln. No. 10/840,039

Attorney Docket No. 10541-1998

with respect to temperature. The second mode reduces power based on time, and not with respect to temperature.

More specifically as taught in paragraph [0008] of Masami, the controller drives the LEDs at full power until a first reference temperature is reached. Then, the controller reduces the driving signal at a fixed rate to reduce the luminance. Applicant submits that Masami reduces the driver signal at a fixed rate with respect to time, rather than maintaining a relationship between the brightness and the temperature as per the present claims. This is further supported in that Masami teaches "if the brightness of an LED component is reduced, since the heating value generated from the LED component itself will become less, it changes in the direction in which ambient temperature falls. Although the ambient temperature of the LED component 12 falls gradually, lighting controlled by the brightness reduced at the above-mentioned step S104 is continued until it becomes below the second reference temperature." As such, Masami teaches reducing the driving signal at a fixed rate over time until the temperature of the component reaches a second lower temperature reference. At this point, Masami teaches driving the LEDs back at the original brightness. Accordingly, Masami does not teach decreasing the display luminance as the temperature of the display increases as recited in independent claims 1, 15, and 28. Masami merely teaches driving the LEDs at full luminance until the first temperature threshold is reached, then decreasing the driving signal over time at a constant rate until the second lower temperature threshold is reached. As such, Masami does not teach the present invention according to independent claims 1, 15, and 28.

BRINKS
HOFER
GILSON
ALONE

-11-

Appln. No. 10/840,039

Attorney Docket No. 10541-1998

Further, claims 3-14, 17-27, and 30-41 depend from independent claims 1, 15, or 28 and are, therefore, patentable for at least the same reasons as given above in support of claims 1, 15, and 28.

Further, with respect to claim 3, 17, and 30, Masami does not teach that the display luminance is increased as the temperature of the display decreases over the first temperature range.

With respect to claims 4-5, 11-12, 18-19, 26-27, 31-32, and 38-39, Masami does not teach maintaining a linear relationship between the luminance and temperature. Even more specifically, the direct relationship between luminance and temperature provided in claim 5, is not taught by the reference.

With respect to claims 6-10, 20-24, and 33-37, Masami does not teach the temperature ranges as claimed therein. The examiner notes additional references citing the ranges would be obvious. However, the claim is rejected under 102(b) anticipation, as such the rejection is improper and will not be addressed at this time.

With respect to claims 13-14, 27, and 40-41, Masami does not teach the luminance being varied in an inversely proportional relationship to a luminance degradation function of the LEDs. The cited reference does not at all teach incorporating an LED degradation function into its control of luminance.

Accordingly Applicant requests withdraw of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

BRINKS
HOFFER
DILSON
ALTONE

-12-

MAY 05 2008

Appln. No. 10/840,039

Attorney Docket No. 10541-1998

Conclusion

In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the present form of the claims are patentably distinguishable over the art of record and that this application is now in condition for allowance. Such action is requested.

Respectfully submitted by,

Dated: May 5, 2008/Robert K. Fergan/

Robert K. Fergan

Reg. No.: 51,674

Attorney for Applicant

BRINKS HOFER GILSON & LIONE
P.O. Box 10395
Chicago, IL 60610
(734) 302-6000